

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1885.

No. 24.

LOCAL.

THE grist mills will soon shut down for the season.

ICE cleared in the river at Ft. Saskatchewan on Thursday last.

MAIL was held on Friday morning last, as it was considered unsafe to let it go out.

The counties of Northumberland and Durham recently gave a majority of 3,000 for the Scott act.

No service in the Methodist church on Sunday morning, as the pastor will be absent at the Sturgeon.

J. D. PARKER arrived from Elenor on Tuesday, having been brought in from Hay lake by J. W. Shields.

THE courier for Calgary was seen passing Boggy plain on Wednesday morning at daylight riding hard.

THREE men arrived at St. Albert from the Selvais settlement on Friday. From their reports trouble is confidently anticipated.

The Calgary Herald says that the H. B. Co. is freighting north 1,100 pounds of seed corn for the use of the Indians on their breakings around Edmonton.

W. McKAY, telegraph repairer, has left Elenor to come in to Edmonton. He is expected at Hay lakes to-morrow. He will be met at Hay lakes by assistance.

AD. McPHERSON'S train, which started for Calgary on Wednesday, turned back and arrived in town on Friday. J. Westway was in charge. W. Fielders was with the train.

PROCLAMATIONS were received for the election of trustees for Belmont school district, to take place on Saturday, May 30th, at the Belmont school house, G. A. Blake, returning officer.

ICE began to run opposite town on Sunday afternoon, but grounded in the bend below Hardisty & Fraser's mill. The river was then clear above Ross' point and below Holland's point.

ICE began to run at Edmonton on Sunday afternoon last, but jammed at the point below Hardisty & Fraser's mill in the evening. On Tuesday morning about eight o'clock it made its final break.

THE Calgary chief of police, it may be interesting to know, is the old and only original Jack Ingram who was the first chief of police in Winnipeg, and who was at one time reported to have been scalped in the Black hills.

G. A. BLAKE received from Scotland last spring, some strawberry and raspberry seed, which, when planted, grew well last summer. The plants were not sheltered during the winter but already they are putting out new leaves, and look quite healthy.

SUNDAY last was quite warm with a good breeze. At night a rain storm came up with thunder and lightning. This turned to snow and the ground was whitened on Monday morning, the weather being cold and stormy. The snow had all disappeared before evening.

At the Easter vestry meeting of All Saints' church, Messrs. Lenny and Michael were appointed churchwardens. There is no indebtedness on any of the institutions of the church, and the reports were pleasant and satisfactory to those immediately interested.

PRICES current in Winnipeg on March 26th: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 3 regular, 54c; oats, 37c to 40c; barley, 35c to 45c. Flour—patents, \$2.30; strong bakers, \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.60; superfine, \$1.25; oatmeal, \$2.25 to \$2.80; smoked hams, 13c to 14c; dry salt bacon, 9c to 10c.

MESSRS. Moss and Kildahl, of the Battle river Indian agency, arrived from Bears' hill on Friday morning about two o'clock. They were told by chief Erminskin to leave, as Indians whom he did not know were coming in from the south, and there was going to be trouble. All the white men, except John Lee, were ordered to leave at once.

As no measures had been taken by the police officer and magistrates for the protection of persons or property outside the H. B. fort, a meeting of citizens was held in J. A. McDougall's store on Friday evening, of which Dr. H. C. Wilson was chairman and J. A. Petrie secretary, at which it was decided that charge of the general defence should be placed in the hands of a committee consisting of Messrs. J. Brown, E. Carey and D. R. Fraser, that work should be commenced this morning, and that everybody be asked to help in making all possible preparations for the protection of life and property, and that work should not cease until a proper result was attained.

W. C. GILLIES, the telegraph repairer who went east from Elenor last week to repair the line, was last heard from when about 55 miles from Battleford, near Poundmaker's reserve, on Saturday morning last. He then telegraphed that he was unable to cross a stream of water upon the bank of which he was camped. The probability is that he is either killed or captured by the hostile Indians.

No. 1 of volume 4 of the North-West Farmer and Manitoba Miller arrived by last mail. It is a monthly magazine containing 40 pages of reading matter, useful and interesting to all classes of the farming community. The Farmer is now published by a newly organized company of substantial men, it has been improved in appearance, and is one of the best agricultural papers in Canada. Price \$1 a year.

L. FULTON arrived from Calgary on Wednesday evening with his two sons just arrived from Nova Scotia. They left Bears' hill on Tuesday morning, having been camped there four days. The Indians there were still quiet, but not likely to remain so long. Bobtail was especially anxious to fight. A messenger had passed a week before, bound for the Blackfeet camps and exciting news would probably start the show.

W. S. ROBERTSON returned from Beaver Lake on Monday evening. Spring was advanced about as far at the lake as at Edmonton. The ice had left the shores of the lake, but was still solid in the centre. Geese and ducks were plentiful. The Beaver river was low. Everything quiet at the lake, but the Indians there seem to be as promptly informed of events at Carlton as people at Edmonton are. The first news of the battle at Duck lake heard by the settlers was from the Indians.

THERE arrived by last mail four small pamphlets, issued by the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society. One contained the annual report of the society, another an article on Our Crop Markets, by Col. Scoble; another two articles on the Red River, by Wm. Murdoch, C. E., and J. H. Rowan, C. E., and one on the Prairie Chickens by E. T. Seton, of Carberry. The fourth by C. N. Bell, gives the names, with their derivations, of many places in the North-West, and facts of interest connected with them. The articles are all valuable contributions to the general knowledge of matters and things in the North-West.

CARSCADEN & PECK'S fur circular, dated Winnipeg, March 28th, says: "There has been a marked drop in the prices of all furs except bear. At the January fur sales in London the prices fell very considerably, and at the March sales the drop was still more decided. It quotes prices as follows: Bear, black, \$5 to \$10; brown, \$3 to \$7; beaver, per lb., \$1.25 to \$2.50; fox, red, \$1 to \$1.50; fox, cross, \$1.50 to \$4; fox, silver, \$15 to \$40; fisher, \$2.25 to \$5; otter, \$2 to \$6; badger, 10c to 50c; wolverine, \$2 to \$3; lynx, \$1.25 to \$1.75; skunk, 15c to 40c; mink, 30c to 65c; rats, 3c to 5c.

THOS. EDMUNDSON, JAS. AYLWIN, F. LUCAS, W. MAJOR and J. ASHEN, arrived from Bears' hill on Friday, having left there on Thursday morning. They were informed by Chief Erminskin that their further presence could be dispensed with, and that they would consult their own safety by striking at once for Edmonton. They said it would be beneficial to the health of all the whitemen in the vicinity except interpreter Lee if they made themselves scarce, but Messrs. Colpman and Taylor, of the crossing, had not left up to last accounts. Chief Bobtail and his son Coyote were the chief mischief makers. It was thought the Wolf creek Stonies would remain neutral. The lumber camp on the south side of Battle river was raided for provisions on Wednesday night by the young bucks, but chief Erminskin stopped them. The Calgary courier got a fresh horse belonging to Jas. Aylwin at E. B. Glass's place. Mr. Glass at once hitched up his team and left for Calgary, taking his family with him. He would probably be joined by Mr. Nelson, of the Stony reserve, at Wolf creek. It was supposed that the courier was pursued from Bears' hill by two men who disappeared after he left. There appears to be plenty of fixed ammunition among the Indians at Bears' hill and plenty of Winchester rifles. One of them has a Martini Henry. There has been a great deal of night movements among them lately, riders passing to and fro at all hours of the night. The party stopped at Peace hills on the way in to try and bring in some of the goods left there, but the Indians were ahead of them, so they were left. W. Inkster, J. Lee, and H. Wilson were still at Battle river when the party left.

A MEETING was held at St. Albert on Wednesday afternoon last, to decide what should be done in that settlement in the event of an Indian rising. It was decided that scouts should be kept out, and that when the Indians were known to be near a committee of residents should be appointed to meet and hold a parley with them. If they meant peace they were not to be molested, and if war they were to be opposed. The committee was to be headed by His Lordship Bishop Grandin, and Rev. Peres Lestane and Romas. A large number of families have been sent to the mission for protection and a number more are preparing to go from both Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan.

A MAN arrived from Calgary on Tuesday last, having left there on the Monday forenoon previous. Donald McLeod had just arrived the morning before he left. News was received at Calgary of the fight at Duck Lake with the same particulars as the despatch to Edmonton. A despatch was also received, dated Battleford, Tuesday, March 29th, saying that the town was then surrounded and that the people expected to be massacred that night. Some fears of the Blackfeet were entertained at Calgary, and two regiments, one for Regina and one for Calgary, left Ottawa on Sunday, March 29th. The streams were low and the ice out when he passed.

S. B. LUCAS, farm instructor at Peace hills, went out on Tuesday afternoon last with a party of five men to bring in his family and those of his brother, F. Lucas, and brother-in-law, James Aylwin. The party reached the farm that night and found everything quiet with no Indians about, except Muddy Bull, a minor Cree chief formerly of Pigeon lake, and one or two others. They camped there the remainder of the night and in the morning put the women and children in wagons and started in. The courier to Calgary arrived at the farm about five o'clock on Wednesday, took a fresh horse and started on without waiting for breakfast. The wife of the interpreter at the Edmonton agency, J. Calder, arrived from Bears' hill while the party were at the farm, and reported that when she left there on Tuesday morning the Indians were preparing for war.

MESSRS. CARSON and Ingraham arrived on Tuesday from Saddle Lake where they had been stationed at the government farm, accompanied from Victoria by James Norn. On Thursday afternoon, April 2nd, an Indian told them that a messenger had arrived from Riel's camp at the South branch, with a letter signed by Riel, to the Indians in this district, urging them to rebel. The letter had passed through Battleford and been added to there, then through Pitt, and again been added to, and now was being passed on to Lac la Biche, and finally to Edmonton. The letter told of the battle that had occurred at Duck lake and the eleven whitemen killed, of Battleford having been captured by the Croes and Stonies, with many people having been killed, and of Ft. Pitt and Frog lake being taken by Big Bear and Little Pine, sub-agent Quinn and Delaney, the farm instructor, being killed, and called on the Indians to assemble in a grand council at Ft. Pitt at once. Shortly afterwards another Indian came in with a similar report. On Friday morning a band of Indians came to the instructor, ordered him to shoot one of the oxen, and demanded that the storehouse be opened to them. This Mr. Carson refused to do when one struck him on the head with a club, and two others seized him. They then with an axe, cut open the storehouse door and threw out what provisions they wished, principally biscuit, and stayed around all day, helping themselves to whatever they wanted. In the evening Mr. Carson asked them to go away, as he required a little sleep, having slept none the night before, and they did so. While they were gone, Rev. Mr. Inkster, who had read Riel's letter, came and informed them that the Indians intended to burn the house down that night and then in it. They had intended to sleep in the haystack, but on this information they started for Victoria at once in the clothes they were carrying their blankets. They had not been gone many minutes when they heard the Indians attack the house. They made the forty miles to Victoria without mishap and J. Norn brought them on to Edmonton. They arrived at their homes in the Sturgeon settlement on Monday, and came into town on Tuesday. Riel's letter, it was rumored, said that many of the Canadians at Prince Albert had joined the rebels, and that only three half-breeds had been killed in the Duck lake fight.

J. FAVEL reports having seen a suspicious looking character near Turnip lake on Friday morning who, from his appearance and conversation, he thought was a scout from the hostile Indian camps at Battleford or Pitt. He was an Indian dressed as a white man with a broad brimmed hat and a belt full of cartridges. He was riding a stout brown horse having a white star in his forehead. The same man was seen on both of the two preceding evenings by Mr. J. Sinclair passing from town north. He remarked to Mr. Favel that he had seen the men at the Fort drilling and that they were preparing to fight.

THE meeting held in the school house on Monday evening last, to take action on the decision of the land board in regard to the land chosen as a public cemetery for Edmonton was very poorly attended. F. Oliver was appointed chairman. Rev. Mr. Baird, of the standing cemetery committee, read the decision of the land board, which allowed the purchase of all that portion of the west half of section 36, township 52, range 25, west of the 4th principal meridian, south of Livingstone's coulee, at \$1 an acre, provided a joint stock company was formed, and an accurate survey of the land furnished the government. Application had been made for the whole of the west half of the section and the authorities at Ottawa had given the committee to understand that the application would be granted. On the strength of this promise several bodies had been buried on the land applied for. The decision of the board cut off the most accessible part of the half section, making a long detour or an expensive bridge necessary to reach the remaining part. When to this disadvantage was added the price of the land, the cost of making a survey around the lot, through timber, and by irregular lines, and the expense of forming a joint stock company, which would have to be chartered at Ottawa, the advisability of accepting the offer of the land board was doubtful. The question of securing another location was taken up and discussed. Mr. Groat stated that on his property, which adjoined the proposed cemetery, he had set apart a piece of ground to be used as a family burying ground. He would not object to disposing of some of the adjoining land for the purpose of a public cemetery. It was moved by Rev. Mr. Baird, seconded by Rev. Mr. Howard, and carried, that a committee be appointed for the purpose of looking up a new location for a cemetery. Moved by Rev. Mr. Baird, seconded by Mr. Groat, that Rev. Mr. Howard act as a committee to investigate the merits of any proposed cemetery locations, and to report to a future meeting to be called by himself. The meeting then adjourned.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.
COMMENCING
MONDAY 30TH MARCH, 1885.

For one week only.
To be sold for 50c on the \$1.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HANDSOMELY BOUND BOOKS,
STANDARD WORKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c.
Sale now going on within Free Mason's old hall, Main Street.
GEO. A. BLAKE.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton. Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.
J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A. B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Services at other places as follows: Belmont, Jan. 11, 25, Feb. 8, 22, March 8, 22 at 2.30 p.m. Clover Bar, Jan. 18, Feb. 15 at 2.30 p.m. Sturgeon River, Feb. 1, March 1 at 3 p.m. Ft. Saskatchewan Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 8 at 10 a.m. No morning service in Edmonton on the mornings on which service is held at Ft. Saskatchewan.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 11, 1885.

Up to March 20th 3,000 Canadian volunteers had been ordered out to come to the North-West. Companies were being formed throughout Manitoba.

The Mail says: "Subtract the C. P. R. from Canada and she is resolved back into five old provinces with annexation for their inevitable future." The Mail has transferred its loyalty from the British crown to the syndicate doubtless because the syndicate pays more cash down.

Sir Charles Wilson, who commanded the British expedition to Khartoum after General Stewart's death, is charged with incompetence, and will probably have to stand an investigation. It is a fact that had the same promptitude been used in going from Metemnah to Khartoum that was in reaching the former place, the British would have arrived before the place was taken, and the tide of the war would have been turned.

The Mail says of the C. P. R.: "Already it has secured to us British Columbia and the North-West, that is to say, it has kept them from going over to the States. Then we may reasonably expect that through the opening of the road those regions will be peopled, to the advantage alike of the Dominion treasury and the eastern manufacturer." The object of Canadian rule in the North-West then is to advantage the federal treasury and the eastern manufacturer. The advantage of the North-West settler is not considered.

The North-West farmer says that the Bell farming company have under consideration a scheme to convert the Bell farm into an agricultural college for the North-West territories. If this is done Major Bell had better take a course of lessons. He has succeeded by a couple of years of experiments and with considerable loss to his backers in proving that he does not know how to run a large farm profitably. After an agricultural college course of a couple of years he might be able to run a small farm more successfully.

The Toronto World thinks the grangers are a selfish lot because they object to the increase of the duty on flour from 50 to 75c, that being equal to a reduction of five cents a bushel on the protection to wheat. That the grangers are foolish in believing in agricultural protection is true, but, believing in it, why they are more selfish in desiring to retain five cents a bushel protection than the millers in having it removed, is hard to see. The World's argument shows, however, that the protective idea is that all parties should be protected—at the expense of the farmer.

The Winnipeg Sun publishes a letter from J. Isbister, one of the delegates who induced Riel to come to the North-West from Montana last summer, dated July 22nd, 1884. The letter says: "Having no one in whom we could place confidence to act in our interest, and seeing that our members are satisfied with promises only, we still waited patiently until the timber dues were cut to a fine point, the best surveyed lands were given to the colonization companies, and we were told by a government official that no provision had been made for the half-breeds of the North-West, and only for those of Manitoba. The people, both English and French half-breeds, appointed a delegation to be sent to Mr. Riel, who could soon give proper satisfaction as to whether the North-West was included in the Manitoba treaty or not."

In his paper on the Red river, read before the Manitoba Historical Society, W. Murdoch, C. E., says that the river is making land at its mouth in lake Winnipeg at the rate of six feet per year. He quotes authorities showing that the river is much wider and deeper now than it was in former years. In 1815 it was one third less in width, and in the fall of that year York boats grounded above where Broadway bridge now stands. Sixty years ago the river was forded on horseback and on foot between Winnipeg and St. Boniface. The point between the Red and Assiniboine rivers has lost 200 feet within the last thirty years. In 1833 the Assiniboine was crossed on a fallen tree where the Main street bridge now stands. In 1851 a York boat would touch both banks of the Assiniboine in turning around. At Moorhead, 40 years ago, a man jumped across the river. The Red river has increased in width some 300 feet within the last 60 years, and its volume of water has largely increased also.

TROUBLE.

It seems that we in Edmonton are to have our share of the above commodity—if a harsher word would not suit the case better. When the Indians around Edmonton will rise appears now to be only a question of days. What they will do in that case, or what numbers they will joined by, is something which can be better decided after the event. The immediate cause of their rising is, of course, the rising of the Ft. Pitt and Battleford Indians, and of theirs the rising at the South Branch, which, in its turn, was caused by the presence of Riel. That the presence of one man has been sufficient to set the whole Saskatchewan country in a blaze of war must be something most remarkable to people living outside the territories. But in the Saskatchewan there is no mystery connected with it. A match will not fire a pile of green wood, but it will a pile of dry. Had the Saskatchewan country been in a satisfied condition a hundred such men as Riel might have come into it and the only harm resulting would have been to themselves. But when years of careful mismanagement of the control exercised by the Interior department, and department of Indian affairs had stirred up discontent among all classes, from the breech-clouted Indian to the hardworking farmer and well-to-do merchant or professional man, the pile was made ready for the fire brand, and the firebrand ready lighted came in the person of Riel. If a man has a pile of dry wood and a lighted firebrand drops or is thrown into it, his first proceeding would naturally be either by throwing water on the wood to prevent it from burning, or promptly take away the firebrand. He would be a very foolish man, who in such a case would try to bribe the person who placed the fire there to take it away, or having undertaken to do so, to haggle about the amount to be paid until the pile got thoroughly on fire. And yet this is what the government have done. Instead of removing by proper administration the evils producing the discontent which alone made Riel's presence dangerous, or promptly sitting on that gentleman by taking measures to uphold their authority by force, they entered into treaty with him to get him to leave the country. The premier says that Riel offered to leave on payment of a sum or sums of money, and it is not likely he would have made such an offer had he not had some information that it would be acceptable. It is known that money was paid to him for leaving on a former occasion, it is known that after bloodshed has occurred through his agency, if not by his command, attempts are now being made to treat with him; therefore it is not at all unlikely that the offers alluded to came first from Ottawa. It appears, however, that the price offered was not high enough, and before the bargain was concluded the fire caught all around and set the whole pile blazing, until now it is not under the control of either Riel or the government, and can only be brought under control, it is to be feared, by heavy expenditures of blood and money.

While it is well enough to remember by whose agency this trouble has been created, it is too late for mere recriminations. A vast amount of harm has already been done this settlement since the news of the outbreak at Saddle Lake arrived. There has been a realization of present danger which has slackened farming operations and business generally. The spring opened early and the past few days have been most favorable, but many people have turned their attention from plowing to fixing their guns. The prospect of the loss of all property and perhaps life which would result from an Indian raid, is not a very strong inducement to people to attend to business, and as a consequence the good days for early sowing are slipping by, unimproved. Unless sufficient military assistance for public protection arrives from the east within a week or two, a tremendous loss of crop will probably result, even should the Indians not undertake to reap a harvest of their own in the meantime.

The danger is not to one or two of the inhabitants, but to all. The Indians of the district itself might in the first instance confine their attentions to government property and officials, but it is not likely they would

stop there. As they would get hungry they would take whatever they wanted wherever they could find it, and if any attempt was made to protect property, life would be forfeited on one side or the other, and general bloodshed would ensue. If, however, the Indians from the east came here flushed with success, having already shed blood they would be in no wise particular about shedding more and would probably draw no fine distinctions between government officials and other men, who owned property that they wanted. In either case should they get possession of the settlement, as the troops now on the way come in, fighting and killing will take place, and as the Indians are driven back they will revenge themselves on the people here, who would then be at their mercy. The most advisable course would probably be on the approach of danger for all the settlers to gather together with such property as could be easily protected, and stand strictly on the defensive. If they were attacked when in that position they would have been attacked in any case, and would be in a good position to make a defence.

The present situation is something that we peaceful settlers at Edmonton have not calculated on. We have our grievances against the government just as they have in Prince Albert, and have felt them sorely, but we always trusted to peaceful means to have those grievances removed, and it seems rather hard now that after having so long suffered quietly, we should be scorched between the two fires. Our interests are entirely on the side of law and order, but the force to support that condition of affairs is far away yet, and lawlessness and disorder are liable to break upon us at any moment. Whatever is to be done should be done quickly, unitedly and thoroughly, nothing left to chance and nothing that can be done to-day put off until to-morrow. But with proper precautions taken there is no reason why we cannot maintain ourselves in comparative security until the much needed reinforcements arrive.

NOTICE.—When the mail from Calgary arrives later than five o'clock in the afternoon, the post office will be closed until seven o'clock the next morning. All matter to be posted if not delivered at the office promptly before the time of closing the mail will be left over until next mail. A. D. OSBORNE, postmaster.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

NORRIS & CAREY

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE

VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINE.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

WAR AT EDMONTON.

When the news from Saddle Lake arrived on Tuesday Edmonton became excited—for a wonder. A meeting was held in Kelly's saloon at 2 p.m. at which Mr. Carson recounted his adventures at Saddle Lake, substantially as given elsewhere, and the impression became general that danger was imminent. A proposition was made to send messengers to Calgary at once with the news, but as funds for the trip were not available it was decided to await the arrival of Capt. Griesbach from Ft. Saskatchewan, who would have all necessary authority. A message had already been sent to inform him of the report received and asking him to come to Edmonton. A messenger was also sent out towards the Little Mountain to inform the settlers of what had occurred. As Capt. Griesbach had not arrived by 7 o'clock in the evening it was thought advisable to call another meeting, which was held in the old Masonic hall, Capt. Stiff chairman, J. A. Petrie secretary. It was agreed that something should be done, and a committee of defence was appointed to take such measures as would be necessary to protect life and property in the Edmonton district. The committee comprised D. Ross chairman, M. McCauley, Dr. H. C. Wilson, W. S. Robertson, Jas. McDonald, F. Oliver and E. Carey. The meeting pledged itself to support the committee in all things, and the chairman placed his newly enrolled volunteer company at their disposal. The committee was instructed to send another messenger to Capt. Griesbach informing him of the Saddle Lake outbreak, and asking him to take the necessary steps for defending the place or to give official sanction to the committee in doing so. The secretary volunteered to carry the message and left the meeting at once to procure a horse. M. McKinnon who had just arrived in charge of the mail, entered the meeting and was asked for the news. He gave in substance the account which appears elsewhere, with the addition that a car-load of arms and ammunition was expected at Calgary on Friday 1st, the day he left, to arm four companies which were to be raised in Alberta under general Strange. He had also heard that Capt. Moore of Prince Albert was dead. He had been offered an escort with the mail, or to remain in Calgary, but had concluded to come through alone. He found everything quiet and the Indians friendly as he passed along, but the Bears' hill bands were talking fight. James Mowat volunteered to go to Calgary at once, without any agreement as to pay, if a horse were furnished him. Just at this time Capt. Griesbach and Messrs. Anderson, McDougall and Simpson J. P.'s arrived, and were informed of what had occurred. The captain regretted that a messenger had not been despatched to Calgary when the news was first received. He was then elected a member of the committee of defence, and the meeting dispersed, leaving the committee with the J. P.'s to consult on matters. A courier was despatched to Calgary at about twelve o'clock with messages asking for arms and help. A discussion took place as to which was the best point for a stronghold, and a majority decided in favor of the H. B. Fort. A meeting of the committee was announced for 9 a.m. on Wednesday in the fort. At the time appointed a meeting of the committee was held at which Capt. Griesbach announced that the fort had been placed at his disposal, and that leaving Ft. Saskatchewan in charge of Sgt. Parker, he would take full charge at Edmonton himself, and would bring up a few of his men, whose places at Ft. Saskatchewan he would require to be filled by volunteers from Edmonton. He further said that no expense would be spared to make the fort as capable of resisting an attack as possible. As soon as the volunteers were sworn in they would be furnished with such arms as were available, placed under pay, and rations allowed them. They would be under the sole control of Capt. Stiff, who would have charge of the fort during his absence. A large number of volunteers were then enrolled, and took the oath of allegiance. A detachment was at once sent down to clear away the ice on the river bank to allow the ferry scow to be put in the water, for the purpose of bringing across a quantity of powder and ball which had just arrived per Ad. McPherson's carts for Norris & Carey. This was brought across and placed under guard in the fort. The available arms were examined and tested and other preparations made to put the company on a war footing. At night patrols were established near the fort on the south side of the river and north of town, the men of the latter beat being sent out without arms. On Thursday several families, women and children, were brought into the fort from the south side and the south wall strengthened. There is now over 50 men sworn in and armed. There is a large quantity of fixed and loose ammunition on hand. The two brass cannon have been put in order and tested, the two north bastions cleared out and other preparations made. Twelve men are sworn in as special constables and mounted for patrol and courier work, and pickets are posted all around the town and fort every night. Several families are posted in Jas. McKernan's and J. Walter's houses

on the south side, and armed as well as circumstances will admit.

The mail, which arrived on Tuesday, brings particulars of events connected with the South branch rising up to April 2nd. After the battle of Duck Lake and the retirement of the police under Crozier to Carlton, they were joined by Col. Irvine with 100 men. Finding Carlton untenable they abandoned and set fire to it, retreating to Prince Albert. Since that time no news of any collision has arrived, and the government is known to be in treaty by telegraph with the half-breeds to secure a settlement of the difficulty. The commissioners appointed were to leave Ottawa on April 1st. An Indian rising took place at Battleford on Sunday, March 29th, the Crees gathering on Poundmaker's reserve and marching on Battleford. That night several houses were broken into and robbed. On the 30th some of them came into town and threatened to burn it down and seize the police barracks and stores. The women and children were hurried into the barracks, all the men to the number of 200 enrolled and arms issued to them. Settler's places were raided and the industrial school seized by the Indians. A pow-wow was held at the agency, but resulted in nothing, the Indians acting as if they owned the town. Up to this time the Crees and Stonies had kept aloof from the movement. On the 31st reports were received that the industrial school had been burned, the H. B. Co. store gutted, the other stores raided, Indian agent Rae fired upon, and two men, one named Haynes and the other name unknown, probably farm instructors or assistants, killed. By this time the citizens were all in the barracks. In Winnipeg, April 2nd, it was reported that the whole of the Indians in the neighborhood had joined in the outbreak. Indian agent Rae, H. B. Factor McKay and Peter Ballendine went out to remonstrate with them. An attempt was made to cut off their retreat and several shots were fired at them, but they reached the barracks safely. The Eagle hills Crees and Stonies, who would not join the outbreak at first, killed farm instructor James Payne and Geo. E. Applegarth and two settlers, and drove all the horses and cattle of settlers before them as they advanced. Some alarm was felt at Calgary and Medicine Hat, but up to last accounts no definite knowledge of danger existed.

BIG REDUCTION.

JOHN SINCLAIR
GENERAL MERCHANT,
EDMONTON,

Now offers great bargains in his well assorted stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Trusting that in future as in the past the public will favor him with their very liberal patronage.

Furs and produce of all kinds taken.
Special Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

NOW IS THE TIME

AND

JNO. A. MCDUGALL & CO'S

IS THE PLACE

TO BUY

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, shapes and sizes, and

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD,

FOR CASH.]

JOHN A. MCDUGALL & CO.

NOTICE.—All accounts due the undersigned, by note or otherwise, if not paid before the 15th of April will be handed into court for collection. THOS. SMITH.

SEED OATS.—New White Egyptian Side Oat, Frost proof; most prolific; twelve bushels grown from ten pounds of seed. Only small quantity for sale this season. **SEED POTATOES.**—New White Elephant; equal in quality to Beauty of Hebron; much larger and more prolific; 100 pounds grown from 1 pound planted; very few for sale. Samples to be seen at ROSS BROTHERS', Timmins.

CAUTION.—I having heard Thomas Smith of Edmonton, North-West territories, thresher, pretends to have in his possession a paper or document purporting to be an I. O. U., Due bill, Cheque, Note or draft said to be signed and given by me in favor of said Smith, I hereby caution the public against negotiating or in any way dealing with the same, as I have no knowledge of ever having given or signed any such paper or document. Dated at Edmonton aforesaid this 27th day of March, A.D. 1885. A. D. OSBORNE.

THE RENFREW FRUIT AND FLORAL COY., GROWERS OF
Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse plants.

With proper care these fruit trees are warranted to grow in any part of Canada. Cuttings, Seedlings, young Grafted Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., by mail, express, or freight.

Roses by mail a specialty.
WABA NURSERIES,
Amprior, Ont.
The most northern nursery in Canada.



NOTICE.

I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,

P. V. GAUVREAU,
A. D. L.

Dominion Lands Office,
Edmonton, 27th March, 1885.
153 P.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to

NOON OF APRIL 10th, 1885,

For the supply of
100 TONS OF COAL

For use of the North-West Mounted Police. The coal to be of a good merchantable quality, and to be delivered at the steamboat landing at BATTLEFORD, not later than 30th July, 1885.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. H. GRIESBACH,
Inspector,

Commanding N. W. Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

Principal: The Rev. W. R. Flett, B.A. (Cantab) F.C.S., late Foundation Scholar of Sidney College, Cambridge, England.

The next term begins on Monday, January 12th, 1885.

Besides the ordinary subjects read at a public school, each pupil is taught the elements of scientific agriculture.

A laboratory is provided where the principles of elementary qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis are taught.

Special evening lectures to students reading for the matriculation examination of the University of Saskatchewan.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. The Principal Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESE & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT,

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
H. C. WILSON.

SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds.
Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.

Carefully selected Seed Grains.

Tree seeds.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,
473, Main street,
Winnipeg.

Address, P. O. Box 484.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—

making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wolsley is to go to Suakim.

The Toronto World is printed on a Bullock web press.

Cattle are being shipped from Brandon to Calgary for butchering.

The British government ordered 17 men of war to be prepared for service on March 30th.

Smallpox has broken out in a camp on the Victoria and Nanaimo railway, Vancouver Island.

The Montreal Witness thinks that Canada has no right to shirk her share in the defence of the empire.

President Cleveland, in his inaugural address, declares for the repression of both polygamy and Chinese immigration.

J. K. Oswald, delegate of Calgary to Ottawa, says there is no prospect of beer licenses being granted in the North-West this year.

The New South Wales contingent arrived at Suakim on March 29th. They are superior to the English soldiers in appearance.

Portions of the Big grass and Westbourne marshes are to be drained this summer by the proprietor, Mr. Sanford, of Hamilton.

The Hanlan and Clifford race, at Sydney, Australia, for \$1,000, on Feb. 7th, resulted in favor of the former, who won easily in nine lengths.

It is said that Italy will undertake the relief of the Egyptian garrison at Kassala, on the Abyssinian frontier of the Soudan, now besieged by the Mahdi's forces.

The Montreal Gazette says it is proposed to cancel \$35,000,000 of unissued common stock of the \$100,000,000 of C. P. R. stock now pledged to the government, and to issue a like amount of first mortgage bonds, \$15,000,000 of which shall be held by the Government instead of one-half the mortgage for the loan of last session, while the balance of the bonds will be open to public subscription, and the proceeds will be invested in the railway. The other half of the Government lien is to be yielded by the re-purchase of the government's bonds at a set price.

The Free Press publishes names and particulars regarding the men killed at Duck lake. The volunteers were: Robert Middleton, aged 24, native of Guelph, Ont.; Dan Mackenzie, aged 23, native of P. E. I.; Charles Newitt, aged 23; W. Napier, aged 25, nephew of Sir Charles Napier; S. C. Elliott, native of London, Ont., aged 27, son of Judge Elliott and nephew of Edward Blake; D. McPhail, of West Winchester, Ont.; Capt. Morton, of Bruce, Ont.; Joseph Anderson and Alex. Fisher, farmers. The identity of James Bakely could not be ascertained. Constable G. P. Arnold was a native of New Brunswick. Constable T. J. Gibson was a large man, but no particulars were known regarding him.

The 90th rifles, of Winnipeg, which were the first troops ordered to Qu'Appelle, numbered 300. The Winnipeg field battery, of four guns and 54 men, went with them. Another battalion of over 300 men, under Capt. Scott, M.P., was raised in Winnipeg, and 300 more men were raised in outside places under Col. Osborne Smith, all for active service for the Saskatchewan. These are the men who were to be at Qu'Appelle on Friday of last week to start north. Two hundred and fifty men each were picked from the Queen's Own and Royal Grenadiers battalions in Toronto; 80 men from the Infantry school corps, A battery of Quebec, and B battery of Kingston, 100 men each, a total of 780 men, passed Mattawa, on the C.P.R., on March 29th, for the North-West. There is a gap of 70 miles in the track north of lake Superior, but arrangements have been made to transport the men over this distance in sleighs. The batteries were expected to reach Winnipeg on April 2nd. The 65th Mount Royal rifles, of Montreal, a company of sharpshooters from the Governor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, 700 in all, started over the C. P. R. on April 1st. Eight companies of 50 men each were selected from the various Ontario battalions for North-West service. This would bring the total force now on the way to, or already in the North-West, to 2,850 men, or with the police now at Carlton to 3,000 men. Col. Middleton asked for 2,000 more to be sent at once, and another 2,000 to be held in readiness. There is the strongest feeling displayed throughout Ontario and any number of men can be procured. Col. Ross, M.P., and Dr. Orton, M.P., have left parliament, the former to join Capt. Scott's battalion and the latter the 90th. Patriotic sermons are preached in the churches and the national anthem is sung during service. Sunday papers were issued, something very unusual. Home guards and active service companies have been enrolled at Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Brandon, Broadview, Regina, Medicine Hat and Calgary and arms and ammunition demanded from the government. A train load of arms and ammunition was expected to arrive in Winnipeg on March 31st. Active service companies have been authorized at Regina, Birtle, Calgary, Battleford and MacLeod. The Winnipeg home guard numbers 500. The C. P. R. Co. have organized a guard for their line of 500 men.

The New South Wales contingent for the Soudan, 800 in number, set sail from Sidney on March 3rd. The force is equipped and paid by the provincial government.

A proposition to compensate the liquor interest for losses occasioned by the Scott act, was voted upon in Ottawa, recently and defeated by a majority of thirty-one.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, April 10th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	65	40
Sunday,	63	30
Monday,	36	20
Tuesday,	47	14
Wednesday,	56	28
Thursday,	53	36
Friday,	50	30

Barometer falling, 27.850.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE.

To be sold WITHOUT RESERVE on Saturday the 11th of April, at two o'clock p.m., sharp, a large variety of Handsomely Bound Books, School Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, in Free Mason's Old Hall.

GEO. A. BLAKE,

Auctioneer.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having had the honor to be your first choice as representative of this district in the North-West council, I now offer myself for re-election. What my course has been you know, and should you approve of it so far as to elect me again you may depend that it will not be altered. My voice and vote will always be found on the side of the North-West settler no matter who or what may oppose. In the passage of ordinances and the distribution of funds the interests of this district will receive my fullest and most careful attention.

Believing that the people of the North West have the same rights as Canadians elsewhere in Canada, for the full exercise of which they are now fitted by numbers and intelligence—and believing further that the exercise of these rights is necessary to the proper development of the country—I shall press: For such changes in the the North-West Council as shall make every member directly responsible to the people—and to them alone—as is the case in the legislative assemblies of the provinces; For the extension of the powers of the council to the limits allowed the legislatures of the provinces; For a revenue from the federal treasury on the same terms and of the same proportionate amount as is allowed the several provinces; and For representation of the people of the territories in the federal parliament as is allowed the people of the provinces.

Until the territories have been accorded parliamentary representation, I consider it an important part of the duty of the council to publicly represent the views of the people on such matters as immediately concern their interests, but at present are under the sole control of the federal government.

Of these matters the most important I believe to be: The settlement upon equitable and liberal terms of the claims of all parties who have taken up land in any district before the establishment of a land office, and also of the claims of half-breeds entitled to consideration according to the terms granted the half-breeds of Manitoba; The survey of the leading trails as permanent highways, and especially the survey and improvement of the Bow river trail throughout its entire length; The holding of colonization, land, timber and mineral speculators to their agreements with the government, or the cancellation of those agreements by the government; The abolition of the dues on settlers' wood and hay, at least in this district; The alteration of the system of reserving alternate sections throughout the country for sale to a system of reserving alternate quarter-sections, to be sold as pre-emptions to the settlers on the adjoining homestead quarter-sections; The opening of a railway outlet by way of Hudson's Bay; and The enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law throughout the territories until a majority of the people have declared against it by direct vote.

As the number of voters in this district is now very large it will be impossible for me to make a thorough personal canvass; but I trust that before the election I shall have the opportunity of explaining more fully my position on the foregoing and similar subjects at public meetings throughout the district.

Yours,

Respectfully,

FRANK OLIVER.



NOTICE.

To Millers and others within the North-West territories, and in Manitoba west of the 1st principal meridian only.

Sealed tenders accompanied by one hundred pound samples, and endorsed "Tenders for Flour," will be received at the under-mentioned Indian Agencies in the North-West Territories up to noon of Thursday, the thirtieth day of April 1885.

Agent,	Agency.
H. Martineau,	Manitoba house,
L. W. Herchmer,	Birtle.
A. McDonald,	Indian Head.
J. A. Macrae,	Carlton.
J. M. Rae,	Battleford.
T. T. Quinn,	Fort Pitt.
W. Anderson,	Edmonton.
M. Begg,	Blackfoot Crossing.
W. Pocklington,	Fort MacLeod.

Forms of tender giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity, and points of delivery of flour required, may be had on application to any of the above-named agents, or from the Indian commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the agents or of the Indian commissioner for distribution to intending tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian agent for the district, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the department. If the tenderer prefers to do so he may deposit with the agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any chartered bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tenderer will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tenderer is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

Tenderers residing near one agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another agency further distant, may deposit the tender and samples for the most distant at the nearest of the agencies specified above, or with the Indian commissioner at Regina.

Samples of flour will be returned if desired, to unsuccessful tenderers on their application, and the sample submitted by a successful tenderer may be counted by him as a delivery on account of his contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for their flour to be forwarded at once from railway stations to its destination in the government warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Dy. Supt. General of

Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, 31st January, 1885.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pec, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON,

Opposite Post Office,

CALGARY.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Co., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

HOTELS.

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Rink. Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

C. DE LAGORGENIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Helmitage.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Bauntyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. 383 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention to shipping "permit orders."

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock or any other property will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cochshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Renfrew Fruit and Floral company, Waba Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and green-house plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district. G. A. BLAKE, Belmont farm.